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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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CRATER LAKE - Page sixty-five

APRIL-JUNE 1956

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The national park idea has gone round the world. All leading nations now have national parks and are planning more. Time is likely to stamp out original legislation as one of the important acts of statesmanship. A few public-spirited men of vision began a revolution and triumphed. The anniversary of this event may some day be observed with world-wide celebration.—ENOS A. MILLS

THE COVER

From a Kodachrome by the Editor

Taken at midday, this view looks east along the north side of Crater Lake. Mount Scott is shown beyond the rim at right, and the entrance to Cleetwood Cove is at left. The cove is named for a boat lowered from the rim here, in 1886, to sound the lake. So intense is the blue of the water, that visitors have been known to dip handkerchiefs into it, believing they would become dyed with the color.

Crater Lake National Park, located on the crest of the Cascade Range in southern Oregon, was established in 1902, and includes 250 square miles. The low country is covered with extensive forests of lodgepole pine, with Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, white fir and sugar pine also present; while the high rim country produces a growth of the picturesque mountain hemlock, together with Shasta red and alpine firs and whitebark pine.

Although Crater Lake is free of some of the trying problems facing many other parks, it should be mentioned that certain commercial interests have sought to construct a cable tramway from the rim to the lake shore. Should pressure for this, or for a ski resort with T-bar lifts develop here, park defenders will have to hold firm to the principle that our national parks are intended as inviolate nature sanctuaries and are not to be marred by facilities for resort amusements. Already, as a result of failure to understand this principle, Crater Lake has been irreparably injured. A road has been built completely encircling the lake following close to the rim. Had the road been placed no closer at any point than half a mile or more, with occasional spurs leading to the rim, the natural wilderness charm would have been retained. Past mistakes like this are almost, if not entirely, impossible to rectify. They show how necessary it is that we make no more such errors anywhere in the national park system.

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guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

APRIL - JUNE 1956

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Fred Harvey

"Any edifice on or near the rim of Grand Canyon is out of place and a distraction."

Shrine of the Ages Chapel

By H. C. BRADLEY, Member

Sierra Club of California

A MILLION DOLLAR CHURCH is proposed for Grand Canyon National Park,* to be located on or near the spot on the south rim where out-of-door Easter services have been held in the past. A corporation has been formed in Phoenix, Arizona, and a high powered fund raising campaign is under way. It may or may not be significant that shrine propaganda and the campaign brochure is presented in *Arizona Highways*, with a wealth of illustration in color.

It is a new and daring concept. A million dollar gift is always hard to refuse. It has found favor in the eyes of a few clergymen, some Park Service officials, some business and professional men and women. Of the ten men who make up the National Chairman's Steering Committee, eight are from Arizona. The campaign is being conducted in the best Chamber of Commerce technique, with an added aura of religious sanctity superimposed, which we do not doubt is entirely sincere. Because of the religious appeal, opponents of the idea feel some hesitancy in speaking out frankly against it. Nevertheless the plan is highly controversial. There is a real question whether the letter of national park law is not being violated, as well as its spirit. There should be wider information, more controversy. We, the citizens, owners and users of the parks, the ultimate dictators of national park policy, need to decide what the future of these dedicated areas is to be, or we shall find ourselves standing by and watching a small but potent pressure group decide that policy for us. As has been said,

a million dollars is hard to turn down, especially so when in the form of a shrine.

Any edifice on or near the rim of Grand Canyon, is out of place and a distraction. A million dollars to move back the present clutter of structures which have grown up over the years, would be a worth while investment, which many of us hope may be achieved in Mission 66. To add, at this time, a church on the rim of perhaps the most deeply moving scenic marvel we have in this country, appears to many devoted park lovers a fantastic anachronism. If it were the Taj Mahal it would be out of place! Does anyone seriously believe that God is to be found only in man-made structures? Does anyone believe that this mighty Temple of the Lord—Grand Canyon—needs artificial adornment of this sort? Millions who have come to the park in past years, have felt a surge of emotional ecstasy that is in itself a deeply moving religious experience. To those who look over the rim into the depths, and across the mighty chasm, there comes a sense of awe, of reverence and gratitude, a realization of one's own insignificance in the universe, a new perspective in time and space, that stirs profoundly. It was indeed for this very reason that Grand Canyon was set aside, protected against ordinary developments, and dedicated as a park. Its highest value is the scene itself, unaltered. Any alteration distracts and detracts from the perfection of the thing itself. The more attention-demanding the alteration, the greater the distraction. Rest assured, this million dollar shrine will demand attention.

Before we accept as inevitable this proposed church on the rim of Grand Canyon, we need to ask ourselves and the proponents

* See *A Church for Grand Canyon*, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1955.

some searching questions. We may need to refresh our memories on just how the *National Parks Act* defines park policy, and how it is to be interpreted. The organic Act states that these areas of extraordinary scenic beauty are set aside by Congress—"to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

It is clear that a compromise is required between leaving the park completely unaltered and unimpaired—in which case relatively few visitors could see and enjoy it—and in providing such facilities as are necessary for the visitors. Over the years the Park Service has wisely interpreted this compromise as permitting only such facilities as were genuinely essential—a few carefully planned scenic roads, trails, housing and dining facilities. Structures must be unobtrusive and, if possible, well concealed. True, these ideals have not always been achieved, and mistakes have been made in the past, when park policy was still in the trial and error stage, and experience was being gained. It is hoped that Mission 66 will be able to remove many of the unsightly structures that still function in the parks because of the lack of funds to replace and relocate them appropriately. In considering a proposed new structure, genuine necessity should be established, beyond peradventure.

What essential service to the visitors does the shrine chapel propose to make? Is there any evidence of genuine necessity? You will find no answer to this question in the shrine propaganda. I have had no clear answer from park officials. It will offer religious services of three faiths—Jewish, Protestant and Catholic—with appropriate altars and ritual materials hoisted by hydraulic lifts from a floor below. But the record shows that millions have come in the past, have seen the glories of the canyon, have experienced the uplift and the inspira-

tion which it provides, and have gone their way content and better men because of it, without the presence of a church. Many of these millions have returned again and again. Is there evidence today that the tide of visitation will now ebb and cease—unless a church is provided? On the contrary there is every reason to believe the flow of visitors will continue to rise.

In the development and growing use of our national parks, certain facilities have been found necessary for the instruction and full appreciation of the scene by the visitor. Modest museums, out-of-door lecture circles, trained personnel and the facilities for an adequate interpretive program are in desperate need of increase and improvement at the present time. Service communities, where live the park officers, the civilian aids and their families, have grown up piecemeal and often without the funds to provide facilities necessary to give them permanence. In the service villages of some of our larger parks there may well be genuine need for a modest school, a meeting house or church, some recreational facilities for the young people and children. Long American tradition places the church in the village which it serves. I can see no objection to providing Grand Canyon's service village with a modest church, designed primarily for the local population and not as a tourist attraction. Unlike the tourists, the village people are not there for the view, but to earn their livelihood. The word "modest" however would not accurately describe the million dollar shrine, and it would hardly be appropriate. It is also quite possible that the Shrine Corporation would not be interested in a humble place of worship, back in the village area.

While there is no evidence of necessity for a shrine, no doubt many visitors would attend church service there. Some out of curiosity, some from habit, some for personal display, some sincerely seeking religious inspiration. But this would be true

(Continued on page 79)

New Boundaries for Tweedsmuir Park

By C. P. LYONS, Assistant Forester

Parks and Recreation Division, British Columbia Forest Service

SUBJECTING a wilderness lake and river system to burial beneath a hundred feet of water may make more room for fish, but it causes indescribable havoc with the scenery. The giant Alcan project, by means of a 325-foot-high dam across the Nechako River, has blocked the natural drainage of the unique lake system in the northern half of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park,* British Columbia. The water has been turned back on itself for 150 miles, causing some lakes to be raised nearly 200 feet.

The cost of clearing over 600 miles of reservoir shoreline, much of it a dense coniferous forest on rugged terrain, would be high. For various reasons, the Aluminum Company was not required to do this work.

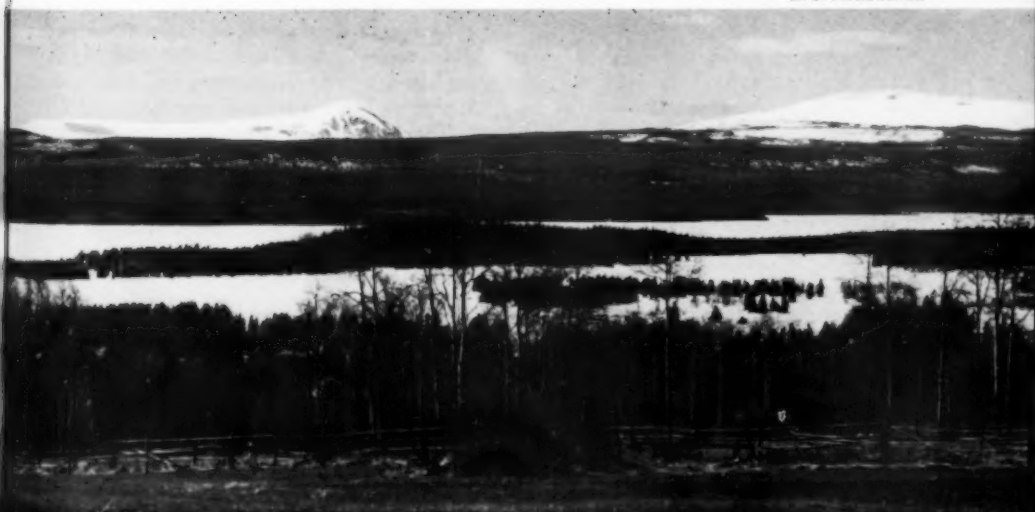
* See *The Tweedsmuir Give-away* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for October-December 1953.

There were the usual hopeful but futile speculations that the combination of rising water levels and freeze-up would pull many of the trees loose; that ice-sheet action would shear off the trees; or that the flooded trees would soon rot and sink. As has been so vividly demonstrated in other power projects across Canada, this wishful thinking was a complete fallacy.

Several years before the sprawling reservoir was due to reach its crest height of 2800 feet elevation, in June, 1957, it was readily apparent that many of the park attributes of the region were lost forever, and others negated for at least a half-century. Even the tourist guides were quick to point out this anomaly. They knew it was gross misrepresentation to advertise the flooded area as part of a park whose main objective was preservation of its combined scenic and wilderness charm.

This view looks in a southerly direction across Ootsa Lake, and shows flooding in progress. The Quanchus Mountains in the background are inside the park.

B. C. Forest Service





In the years ahead, visitors to Hunlen Falls will find Glacier Valley, in the Cariboo Mountains, a good place to camp.

C. P. Lyons

But even more important was the necessity of maintaining a high standard of quality for park areas within the provincial system. A dreary landscape of dead, drowned trees is the very antithesis of the naturalness and vitality associated with pristine environment.

The formulation of new boundaries also brought a long-awaited opportunity to effect some major changes on the easterly and southerly areas of the park.

It must be remembered that by far the greater part of the 3,456,000 acres of original park is in a comparatively remote region of British Columbia. Although the main lake circle is well defined, the few trails through and over the mountain fastnesses are wandering and indistinct.

These trails seek a route across mile upon mile of forested plateaux so bewildering in its complexity of small lakes, streams, and low relief that a person may easily become lost. The faint scar of a trail threads up one particular mountainside in a hundred; climbs to one rock-strewn alpine ridge among thousands; and then performs weird convolutions and slides as it plunges into a nameless steep-sided valley.

The venturesome traveller is content to follow this lifeline of contact. His course is no more than a scratch across a roof top, the merest sampling of the complete product. Yet upon such meagre but vital knowledge, the plan for the park takes its first shape.

Therefore, the establishment of new

boundaries depended largely on correlating this available knowledge with principles of general land use management, and backing it up by a careful study of aerial photographs. It was realized that even this approach can only be considered a temporary expediency. Boundaries must change to conform to new knowledge and changing concepts of the part this park will play in the provincial system. Experts will perceive that parts of the boundary are undesirable straight lines rather than conforming to topographic features. This was a natural result of having no accurate maps, and of having to establish arbitrary boundaries in some areas between possible conflicting land uses.

In the north, the entire flooded area was omitted, but the Quanchus Mountains were kept intact. This bald-headed dome of interlocking mountains rises from the shadowy forests of lodgepole pine, spruce and mountain hemlock at lake level, to the wind-swept barrens of 7000-foot heights.

Here, many animals, each in a manner predestined by nature since time immemorial, find a habitat to suit their special needs. The woodland caribou range the bleak slopes of the highlands in the summer, and when the long winter comes, find food and shelter in the heavy forest near lake level. Black and grizzly bears, mountain goats, moose, mule deer, timber wolves and coyotes play out their parts in the vital outdoor drama of survival and procreation of species.

Close to one million acres of the most easterly part of the park have been excluded. About half of this area has lost its park significance, being contained between arms of the reservoir. The remaining area to the south is typical interior plateau terrain not only duplicated over most of central British Columbia, but in this case

Hunlen Falls, more than 800 feet high, is one of the features added to the park in the new southern extension.

Photograph by C. P. Lyons



particularly difficult to reach and administer.

One of the scenic highlights often attributed to the park is the Rainbow Range. So little was known of the geography of this great area that, when the original boundaries were formulated in 1937, the Rainbow Range was inadvertently excluded. This attractive mountain group, with its highly colored slopes of volcanic rock, has now become part of the park.

As a historical aside, it is noted that Sir Alexander MacKenzie made his way

through this extensive mountainous region in 1793 on his epic journey to the Pacific Ocean. This saga of hardship and courage preceded the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition to the west by twelve years.

Of great significance to potential park use is the long-delayed completion of the road between Anahim Lake and Bella Coola. Its high point, at Heckman Pass, puts the traveller at sub-alpine elevations and brings the Rainbow Range within practical hiking distance.

The main addition to the park lies in a

From above Monarch Mountain, one sees the vast reaches of Tweedsmuir Park extending north to the far horizon.

B. C. Government Air Photo



southward extension across the fiord-like Bella Coola Valley for almost forty miles into a superlative mountainous region. From its striking uplands one can look westward across the blue trench of the Talchako River, where rise the serried jumble of ice-clad pinnacles, backbone of the mighty Coast Range. Yet eastward only twenty miles is the Chilcotin plateau.

The Cariboo Mountains, as they are sometimes known, form an intriguing transition between the precipitous slopes and great chasms of the Coast Range and the serenity of a land-form that goes with cattle ranching. One may ride a horse over alpine meadows and through rocky defiles, with nearby towering mountains radiating a subtle aura of impregnability and ageless solitude. Glaciers glitter in the bright sun, while the milky-green streams they have liberated cascade to darkened valley floors thousands of feet below.

One outstanding, though almost unknown physical feature, is Hunlen Falls. This drops in a sheer plunge of such magnitude that the waterfall loses its identity in the spray-

filled chasm hundreds of feet below. Measurements of its height vary from 830 feet to 1200 feet.

The first authentic map of this southward extension was made less than a year ago. It bears out the previous scant information that there are numerous beautiful lakes among the peaks and in the steep-sided valleys. One lake, a portion of which never freezes over, is the wintering ground for a flock of trumpeter swans.

The southern tip of the park might be described as the ultimate in wilderness impregnability. The blue-green cascade of glacial ice rises tier upon massive tier forming a magnificent sculptured throne. And reigning supreme, its black spire of rock thrust commandingly above the lesser giants of the realm, is Monarch Mountain. Only one peak in the province can challenge its impressive height of 11,714 feet.

It seems symbolic indeed, that the vast empire of lakes and mountains that make up Tweedsmuir Park should unfold like a fabled kingdom before a monarch of such magnificent stature.

COLORADO PROJECT BILL PASSES WITHOUT ECHO PARK DAM

On March 1, after lengthy debate on the floor, H. R. 9122, to authorize the first phase of the Colorado River Storage Project, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 256 to 136. The conferees met for several days to adjust differences between the House and Senate versions, and, on March 30, it was sent to the President for signature. Undoubtedly it will be signed before this magazine comes out. It authorizes construction of Flaming Gorge and Glen Canyon dams and other related works to begin the project. Echo Park dam was deleted, and two amendments specifically protect the national park system. One states, "It is the intention of Congress that no dam or reservoir constructed under the authorization of this Act shall be within any national park or monument," and the other provides "that as part of the Glen Canyon unit the Secretary of the Interior shall take adequate protective measures to preclude impairment of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument." The bill authorizes the appropriation of \$760,000,000 to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Park defenders thus have won their long effort to prevent invasion of Dinosaur National Monument by Echo Park dam. Now that the controversy has ended, bills will be introduced to confer national park status on Dinosaur National Monument, and the National Park Service is proceeding with long-deferred plans for proper development of the monument.

Pioneer Dinner Launches Mission 66

ON February 8, the Department of the Interior building, Washington, D. C., was the scene of the second Pioneer Dinner. Given by the American Automobile Association and the Department, its purpose was to launch Mission 66.* The Mission is a ten-year program for "the improvement, development, and increased protection" of the national parks, national monuments, and other areas under the care of the National Park Service.

More than 700 guests attended the dinner, and among them were members of Congress, government officials, leaders of nature protection and wilderness preservation groups, heads of state park and wildlife divisions, and representatives of outdoor and travel organizations.

The several speakers were Russell E. Singer, executive vice president of the AAA; Maxwell M. Rabb, secretary of the Cabinet; Edwin S. Moore, secretary and general manager of the California State Automobile Association; Horace M. Albright, a former director of the National Park Service; Under Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis, and Conrad L. Wirth, present director of the National Park Service.

Mr. Rabb, in speaking about President Eisenhower's concern for the national parks, quoted the President in a special message to Congress: "Our national parks, monuments and historic sites, and other areas comprising the national park system, are valued and irreplaceable national treasures. It is the responsibility of the federal government to preserve them and manage them perpetually for the enjoyment of all Americans."

Mr. Singer remarked that "the parks too often are found to suffer from overcrowd-

ing and understaffing. Some campgrounds lack essential sanitary equipment. There are not enough modern type accommodations, which should either be in the parks or near at hand. Roads and trails until quite recently were poor, old and unsafe. Educational facilities, for imparting the deeper meaning of the parks to the public, are most meager."

Continuing, Mr. Singer said, "The American Automobile Association has been giving serious attention to the problems of the national parks; our conclusion is that the need is not expressed simply in terms of money, of greater Congressional appropriations for the parks. There is a deeper question concerning the basic concept of these public lands, of giving them protection, while at the same time providing for their wise use."

An unusually thoughtful talk was given by Mr. Moore, who said in part: "Our interest in the national parks goes back to the beginning of the park system when we were successful in having the park areas opened to the motoring public. How do we preserve these areas and at the same time provide adequately for their use and enjoyment? This would seem somewhat of a contradiction. Nevertheless, we think it can be done, and we think it must be done."

"Since most of the visitors to these sacred areas now travel by private cars, what about our park roads? Should there be more of them? And what kind of roads should they be? Modern freeways and four-lane divided speedways, perhaps? We think not! A good example of our philosophy on highways through park areas can best be illustrated by a recent development in California. U. S. Highway 101, north of San Francisco, is a narrow two-lane road that winds through scores of giant redwood trees within our state parks. We have supported

* See *Mission 66* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for July-September 1955.

a proposal that a four-lane divided highway be built as a by-pass to this great area. Such action will permit us to maintain the scenic beauty of the present route without the destruction of a single redwood. In the larger parks and monuments we must set aside and retain great areas which can be reached only by trails so that the venturesome and nature lovers may have the opportunity of enjoying these areas without the risk of becoming a traffic accident statistic.

"What kind and how many facilities should be provided in these areas? Insofar as the AAA is concerned, we do not believe that the public interest is best served by converting our national shrines into resort operations. Those things which we believe to be entirely in keeping with park functions include a reasonable number of modern housing and sanitary facilities.

"Perhaps it would be well if I spoke of the type of entertainment, or more appropriately, education, which we feel the parks should continue to provide. At the very head of the list are the wonderful lectures given by the park rangers, the nature hikes.

"We are determined to lend our voice and strength to the preservation of these areas. We do not want them ravaged by private interests or despoiled by unrestrained public use. Neither do we want them set apart from all contact with humanity and fenced as though they were forbidden fruit. We want a sound and intelligent use.

"It may well be that we shall one day be obliged to limit the number of visitors who will want to make an annual pilgrimage to these national shrines. Before that time comes, we might better consider limiting the length of the stay of individuals so

that more people can enjoy these areas. As our population increases, more and more of our land must be given over to industrial and residential purposes and more and more important will become the preservation of our great parks and monuments.

"We think Mission 66 will go a long way to help us accomplish these desirable objectives, and we of the AAA will do our best to bring this about."

Speaking in the absence of Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, Mr. Davis expressed appreciation for the AAA's support of Mission 66, and added that "it is a pleasure also to be able to greet the representatives of so many of the conservation organizations which have worked steadfastly in behalf of the national parks." Mr. Davis praised the Park Service's Mission 66 staff members for having "devoted much more than their allotted forty-hour week, as well as a high degree of intelligence and enthusiasm. That kind of public service," he said, "is the kind which makes successful the workings of democracy." He concluded, "The National Park Service itself is one of the finest and most fruitful expressions of our American way of life."

An address by Director Wirth was particularly significant. The Director outlined the organizational work of the Mission staff, explained why the program has been adopted, and then reviewed the objectives to be sought through it between now and 1966. Mr. Wirth spoke in the Department of the Interior auditorium, and the address had the unique distinction of being illustrated with kodachrome slides. The carefully selected slides were most effective in illustrating the many specific points.

MISSION 66 BROCHURE AVAILABLE

Association members who wish to learn more about Mission 66 may obtain a handsome brochure entitled *Our Heritage, a Plan for Its Protection and Use—Mission 66*, by writing to our Washington office. Prepared through private donation, it outlines the reasons for the Mission 66 program, and explains what it proposes to accomplish. Bound in paper cover, the brochure is illustrated with drawings and a full color center spread.

An Appraisal of Mission 66

By FRED M. PACKARD, Executive Secretary

National Parks Association

ON February 2, the National Park Service's ten-year program for rehabilitation and improvement of facilities in the national parks and monuments was submitted to Congress, with the approval of President Eisenhower. Its impact was immediately felt in an increase in the 1957 Park Service appropriation legislation, and in several bills introduced to implement Mission 66 as a continuing policy. Conservation leaders had had opportunity to study the basic report on Mission 66 earlier, and to suggest improvements.

The report is the result of a "new look" at the present physical and financial condition of the national parks and monuments, an evaluation of the objectives to be sought in administering them, and an estimate of the demands and requirements to be expected in 1966, the fiftieth anniversary of the National Park Service. The most significant features of the report, conservationists agree, are the statement of principles to be followed in future administration, and the balance and emphasis given the several responsibilities assigned to the National Park Service by the Congress. It opens with an eloquent credo of what the Act of August 25, 1916, intended when it defined, as follows, the purpose of the National Park Service it established:

The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

The report comments in part:

"This Act charges the National Park Service to do one thing—to promote and regulate the use of the parks. . . It is significant that the basic Act uses the singular form of the word *purpose*—it defined one purpose, a single objective, not several. True, that single purpose combines use with "conservation unimpaired" . . . The national park system is a national resource—a natural resource, a historical resource, a cultural resource. Like minerals, timber, soil, or water, it is a resource that has meaning and value only when transmuted into products useful to man. Parks yield the cultural and inspirational products of knowledge, refreshment, and esthetic enjoyment equally required by all people. The direct way, and essentially the only way, these products are realized in significant measure is through the intelligent and appropriate use of park resources by people. . .

"In saying 'conserve,' the Act of 1916 recognized that the cultural and inspirational products of the parks are supplied by the natural or historic scene undamaged, unmodified, and unimpaired. To change the character of a park area in any important way destroys a part of its ability to yield those benefits to the human mind and spirit. Protection, then, while an absolute requirement, is not an end in itself, but a means to an end—it is requisite to the kind and quality of enjoyment contemplated in the establishment and perpetuation of parks by the nation. . ."

The first function of Mission 66 was to lay down fourteen "guide line" principles to ensure realization of the basic purpose above. All operations undertaken by the program must conform to these principles. They establish preservation of park re-

sources as a basic requirement underlying all park management. Adequate and appropriate developments for public use and appreciation, and for prevention of over-use, are essential, and visitor experiences derived from the significant features of the parks without impairing them, determine the nature and scope of developments. An adequate information and interpretive service to help visitors obtain understanding of the areas is imperative and leads to improved protection through visitor cooperation. Concession services shall be provided only where required for proper and appropriate park experience, and where these services cannot be furnished satisfactorily in neighboring communities. It was especially stressed that large wilderness areas shall be preserved undeveloped except for simple facilities required for access, back-country use and protection.

Operating and public-use facilities which encroach on important park features should be eliminated or relocated at sites of lesser importance either within or outside the parks. Airports should be located outside park boundaries. Adequate camping and picnic grounds should be provided. Organized events and spectator sports which attract crowds or require special facilities should not be permitted. And a nation-wide plan for parks and recreation areas should be completed in order that each level of government—local, state, and federal—may bear its share of responsibility in providing such services.

Readers of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE need no briefing on the situation that has led to the Mission 66 study. In 1916, a few hundred thousand people were visiting their parks, mostly by rail. The growth of cities, the shorter work week, the advent of the family car and good roads across the country, and a growing awareness that America was worth exploring, brought recognition of the opportunities for enjoyment inherent in the expanding national park system. In 1955, 50,000,000 visits were recorded, which means that a large

segment, if not a majority, of the total population now uses the national parks and monuments. Each person comes with his own purpose and concept of enjoyment; what remains in his memory depends in part on the nature of his reception and the degree of understanding he has derived from his experience. If he found inadequate lodging, and was obliged to sleep in his car, if he had to use inadequate camping or sanitary facilities, or became conscious of discomfort or the pressure of too many people, his reaction lessened his appreciation. If he had so little contact with the rangers and naturalists that he failed to learn the things he came to find out, or if his questions remained unanswered because there were too few interpretive facilities to serve him, he may have taken home only a few insignificant photographs and little enhancement of his vision. At the same time, the parks suffered from the lack of respect such conditions generate.

Mission 66 asks funds be appropriated during the next ten years to enable the Park Service to protect the parks and monuments while providing necessary service to the people. It has called only for such amounts as will be required for these purposes and that can be spent wisely during that time, with the assumption that by 1966 about 80,000,000 visits will be recorded annually.

To get Mission 66 under way by the beginning of the 1957 fiscal year next July, approximately \$67,000,000 will be needed—about \$20,000,000 more than is available this year. Costs will increase to a maximum of about \$83,000,000 by 1966. After that, with heavy construction out of the way, expenditures will taper off.

This ten-year program will provide a total of \$157,500,000 for the completion of authorized national parkways, \$160,300,000 for park roads and trails, \$147,500,000 for buildings and utilities, and \$10,860,000 for the purchase of inholdings and water rights. The annual management, protection, maintenance and rehabilitation

(Continued on page 91)

WILDERNESS MUSIC

By SIGURD F. OLSON, President
National Parks Association

LAST NIGHT I followed a ski trail into the Lucky Boy Valley. It was dark and still, and the pines and spruces there almost met overhead. During the day it had snowed, and the festooned trees were vague massed drifts against the stars. I was breathless after my run and I stopped there to rest and listen. In that snow-cush-

This is a chapter from our president's forthcoming book *The Singing Wilderness*. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Publication date is April 16. Copyright © 1956, by Sigurd F. Olson.

ioned place there was no sound, no wind moaning in the branches, no life or movement of any kind.

As I stood there leaning on my sticks, I thought of Jack Linklater, a Scotch-Cree of the Hudson's Bay Company. In such a place he would have heard the music, for he had a feeling for the "wee" people and for many things others did not understand. Sometimes on the trail together, he would ask me to stop and listen, and when I could not hear he would laugh. Once in a stand

The North came back to me with a rush, and
visions of wilderness lakes crowded upon me.

Drawing by Francis L. Jaques



of quaking aspen in a high place, when the air was full of their whispering, he dropped his pack and stood there, while in his eyes was a strange and happy light. Another time, during the harvesting of wild rice, when the dusk was redolent with the parching fires on the shores of Hula Lake, he called me to him, for he felt that somehow I must hear the music too.

"Can't you hear it now?" he said. "It's very plain tonight."

I stood there with him and listened, but heard nothing, and as I watched the amused and somewhat disappointed look on his face, I wondered if he was playing a game with me. That time he insisted he could hear the sound of women's and children's voices and the high quaver of an Indian song, although we were far away from the encampment. Now that the years have passed and Jack has gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds, I believe that he actually heard something and the reason I could not was that this was music for Indians and for those whose ears were attuned.

One night we were camped on the Maligne River in the Quetico, on a portage trail used for centuries by Indians and voyageurs. The moon was full, and the bowl below the falls was silver with the mist. We had been sitting there listening to the roar of Twin Falls, when it seemed as though there was a sound of voices of a large party making the carry. The sound ebbed and swelled in volume with the ebb and flow of the plunging water. That night I thought I heard them, too, and Jack was pleased. Wilderness music? Imagination? I may never know, but this much I do know from travelling with Jack, that he actually heard something, and that those who have lived close to nature all of their lives are sensitive to many things lost to those in the cities.

We send out costly expeditions to record the feelings, expressions, and customs of primitive tribes untouched by civilization, considering such anthropological research to be worth while because it gives us an

inkling of why we moderns behave as we do. We recognize that a great deal has been lost to us during the so-called civilized centuries—intuitive awarenesses that primitives still possess. Children still have them, but they soon disappear. Some individuals retain them as long as they live. All, however, have a need and hunger for them, and much of the frustration and boredom we experience is no doubt due to our inability to recapture these forgotten ways of perception.

While most of us are too far removed to hear the wilderness music that Jack Linklater heard, there are other forms, not so subtle perhaps, but still capable of bringing to our consciousness the same feelings that have stirred human kind since the beginnings of time. Who is not stirred when the wild geese go by, when the coyotes howl on a moonlit night, or when the surf crashes against the cliffs? Such sounds have deep appeal because they are associated with the background of the race. Why does the rhythmic tom-tom beat of drums affect us? Because it, too, is primitive and was part of our heritage centuries before music as we know it now was ever conceived. Wilderness music to me is any sound that brings to mind the wild places I have known.

Once during a long absence from the north, I heard the call of a loon, the long rollicking laughter that in the past I'd heard echoing across the wild reaches of the Quetico lakes. It was in Tennessee that I heard it, but the instant I caught the first long wail, chills of gladness chased themselves up and down my spine. For a long time I stood there and listened, but I did not hear it again. While I waited, the north came back to me with a rush, and visions of wilderness lakes and rivers crowded upon me. I saw the great birds flying into the sunsets, groups of them playing over the waters of Lac la Croix, Kahnippi, and Batchewaung. I saw the reaches of Saganaga in the early morning, a camp on some lonely island with the

(Continued on page 80)

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Photographs by Devereux Butcher

DISCOVERED in 1853 by John Wesley Hillman and others seeking a lost mine, Crater Lake today is world-famous for its unmatched beauty of color and scenery. Volcanologists tell us that the crater is the remains of a volcano referred to today as Mount Mazama, believed to have been 12,000 feet high. An eruption of pumice and lava that occurred 6000 years ago so hollowed the peak that it collapsed to form a pit or caldera 4000 feet deep.

For centuries following the eruption, activity continued, with fiery lakes of

molten lava seething on the floor of the caldera, and numerous cones forming. One of the cones reached a height of about 2000 feet, and it is the upper 750 feet of this that today is Wizard Island in the lake.

After activity had ceased and the pit cooled, rain and snow water slowly filled the crater until, at a depth of more than 1900 feet, a balance was reached between precipitation and loss through evaporation and seepage. Some of the world's most impressive beauty spots are the result of similar violence in the earth's surface.

Near the foot of Garfield Peak, whitebark pines
and mountain hemlocks frame entrancing vistas.





From the lodge in early morning, the blue water reflects Wizard Island and Lloa Rock beyond.



High mountain country may seem an unlikely place for ferns, yet high on Crater Lake's rim grow the tiny lace lip, left, and brittle ferns. Just west of Llao Rock, one looks south to Wizard Island and Garfield Peak to the left.





At View Point, beautiful Cleetwood Cove and Palisade Point
comprise the foreground, with Mount Scott on the horizon.



As the visitor continues his trip clock-wise around Crater Lake, new scenes unfold along the east side, until the little island of Phantom Ship comes into view, below. The island is part of a volcanic dike.



SKI DEVELOPMENT FOR SEQUOIA

A January news release issued by the National Park Service says that Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has submitted to Congress for review a proposed five-year concession permit to authorize the Sequoia Ski Club of Visalia, California, to maintain and operate ski tow facilities in the Wolverton Ski Area of Sequoia National Park, during the winter months.

The release informs us that "heretofore the Sequoia Ski Club has participated with the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Company in operating the ski tow," and it goes on to say that, if granted the five-year permit, the club plans to extend the present tow and to install a second one.

When the Hidden Valley ski development in Rocky Mountain National Park * had reached the two rope-tow stage, it moved into the T-bar lift stage. Let us hope that the same thing will not happen here. The National Parks Association believes that this and all other such uses of the national parks constitute a violation of the principle that national parks are intended as inviolate sanctuaries for the preservation of undisturbed nature and wilderness; that downhill skiing is an artificial, crowd-attracting amusement having nothing to do with enjoyment of the park, as such, and like similar amusements, has no rightful place in a national park.

Members are urged to express their views in writing to the Director of the National Park Service and to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., on the construction of mechanical ski devices inside national parks.

* See *That Sacred Trust* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1956.

THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS

SITUATED in western Washington, high in the Cascade Mountains and snow-capped most of the year, the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area or, as it is now called, Limited Area, lies within the boundaries of a block of three adjoining national forests—Mount Baker, Snoqualmie and Wenatchee. In addition to its magnificent alpine regions, its lower valleys are forested in luxuriant stands of conifers. Almost uncharted in parts, it is the largest wilderness remaining in the United States. This fact alone makes it of national importance.

Although the area never has had its boundaries permanently fixed, in the 1930's it was outlined to include approximately 600,000 acres, and in 1940, this was reduced.

A controversy is shaping up with regard to a settlement of the boundaries. The

problem is not unlike that relating to the Three Sisters Primitive Area. (See *Three Sisters Primitive Area*, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1955.) It could prove to be the biggest issue in the field of wilderness preservation during the coming three or four years, and it may be second in importance only to the Dinosaur National Monument controversy.

The reason given for the 1940 reduction was that certain areas, particularly Harts Pass, Cascade Pass and the Lyman Lake area, were said to be heavily mineralized. That minerals in commercial quantities exist here has not been borne out by subsequent investigation.

To help readers understand what is at stake, we hope before long to publish an illustrated article on the Glacier Peak area.
—C. Edward Graves.

CHAPIN THE PATHFINDER

By PAUL RAYMOND, Member
National Parks Association

JULY, 1887, found the Chapins located in their cabin at Ferguson's ranch in Estes Park, with Frederick Hastings Chapin impatiently awaiting a clear day on which to test his skill as a climber of the rocks and precipices of Longs Peak. During the previous fall, from lower elevations, Chapin's eager eyes had scoured its lofty heights.

Seventy years have passed since Chapin had this first view of the long line of snow-capped mountains that today are in Rocky Mountain National Park. It was too late in that autumn of 1886 to do much climbing, but Chapin made up his mind to come again next summer to scale the heights. A lover of the mountains and member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, he went to Switzerland to climb the Alps. There he had the experience of dangling by his elbows over the crevasse of a glacier. This did not dampen his enthusiasm, for he made another trip to the Alps, eight trips to the Rockies and he finally journeyed to India and the Himalayas.

Chapin's boyhood years spent among soldiers, Indians and frontiersmen at Fort

Leavenworth, Kansas, may have had a great deal to do with his love of adventure. After his mother's death he was sent to live with his aunt at Hartford, Connecticut, which remained his home until he died in 1900.

Longs Peak is one of America's best known mountains. It is the highest peak in Rocky Mountain National Park, and a great favorite among skilled mountain climbers. Of all Colorado's fifty-two peaks of 14,000 feet or over, Longs ranks fourteenth. Its flat top, its precipices on four sides plunging down a thousand feet or more, its rock-bound gullies hemmed in by neighboring peaks, isolate it like a great fortress. It aptly has been called the "foursquare mountain." The first to catch the warm glow of dawning day, it is last to fade when the "golden afterglow has laid on the peaks its enchantment."

Chapin went into raptures as he looked down from the Keyhole onto an amphitheater of rocks and lakes. Its wildness was enhanced by columns of vapor rising here and there over the long arete of the main

Mount Chapin, left, was named for Frederick H. Chapin, and Ypsilon Peak was named by Chapin's wife.

Union Pacific Railroad



peak, then partly but now entirely, obscuring its ledges and towers. If Chapin could not have a hypothetical cap of a thousand feet, as he wished, to make an ideal summit of Long's Peak, he could at least have a precipice of two thousand feet, unequalled in the Rockies or the Alps. Even of the east face of the Matterhorn, most difficult of Swiss peaks to climb, Whimper says it "looked not far from perpendicular, while its angle was scarcely more than forty degrees, and in no place is there a vertical surface of more than 500 feet. But," he continues, "the tower of Long's Peak exposes an unbroken front of 1700 feet as smooth as the side of Bunker Hill Monument" and "we would have to look to the walls about the Yosemite to find anything superior in vertical heights." To think of this precipice ever being climbed was, in Chapin's day, an impossibility. Indeed it was not climbed until 1922, by Professor Alexander, and he not far ahead of others.* There was only one way of climbing the peak in those days and for many years afterwards, and that was by way of the Keyhole. The ascent by cables on the north face was accomplished after Rocky Mountain National Park was established, in 1915.

As interesting as are Chapin's observations on the precipice of Long's Peak, of equal interest are his experiments on the winding snow fields to the left of the precipice. To test the snow field for motion, a set of stakes was placed across the field. After a month's absence, a second visit proved there was no motion. Chapin was much impressed, however, with the curving lines of a lateral moraine, which swept down from the lake into the valley showing the power and length of the glacier. This moraine now bears the name of the founder of the Rocky Mountain National Park—Mills Moraine.

When, in 1887, the Chapins journeyed in a stagecoach over a thirty-mile mountain road from Lyons to Estes Park, con-

ditions were much as they had been when the first settlers moved in in 1875. Instead of elk and deer, cattle roamed the pastures and an occasional wire fence barred entrance to adjoining valleys. There were five ranches in Estes Park at the time and, at one of these, Ferguson's, the Chapins made their headquarters for two seasons.

The Ferguson ranch, called "The Highlands," is situated on high ground a mile from the river at the foot of Sheep Mountain, and from its cabins a magnificent view is obtained of the Mummy Range.

Estes Park, at that time was, and still is, the mountaineering center in northern Colorado, and Ferguson's Ranch seems to have been the most popular resort for climbers and nature lovers. Its distance from the social life of Estes Park village, its accessibility to the lower mountains of the park, and its nearness to Lamb's Ranch for climbing Long's Peak may have been some of the reasons. Besides Chapin, members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, who made their headquarters there, were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thacher, prominent Denverites, and, most important to Chapin, Mr. W. L. Hallett, the Denver cattleman who built his own cottage and spent the summer months there, as well as one winter. Hallett must have been a lover of the mountains, for he explored every stream and trail, and climbed most of the peaks. He and Chapin became close friends, Hallett acting as guide to Chapin on all his expeditions, except the one to Long's Peak. "I was bent," said Chapin, "in investigating the rock walls of the range that extend from Long's Peak to Hague's Peak." This meant that during his two vacations in Estes Park, every peak but one was climbed, measured and photographed—a splendid show of courage, determination and devotion to science.

Midway of the range is a great flat-topped mountain, 12,000 feet in elevation, like a high plateau, which was at that time the only means of access to Middle Park and Grand Lake on the western slope of the

* See *Great East Face*, by Paul Nesbit. (See also footnote, page 93.)



Union Pacific Railroad

Chasm Lake and the great East Face.

range. Flattop, like an arctic moorland, lay open to the sky, and its pebbly surface was swept clear of snow by winter gales. Its summit dropped off at a gully a 1000 feet deep, on the opposite side of which rose the smooth walls of Hallett Peak, which swept upward in unbroken lines. This peak stood in solitary grandeur 12,725 feet above sea level. It was from the edge of this plateau that Chapin took one of his finest photographs of Longs Peak, a scene he described: "Taken in conjunction with the view of the tower of Longs Peak, rising in the southeast, three thousand feet . . . exposing a grand rock slope with a lake nestling at its feet, few sublimer sights can be met with in the chain of the Rockies."

Flattop

It was fortunate that Chapin took his camera along that day. He said, "I always carry it to the highest ledges." Think of what that meant in the days before Kodaks were invented. The big, bulky cameras of the '80s, with their long tripods and heavy glass plates that had to be strapped behind the saddle and unstrapped and mounted as often as needed. The party, Hallett guiding, was climbing Flattop and had reached a point a little above tree line, when suddenly three mountain sheep appeared quietly grazing a few hundred feet away. "We were," said Chapin, "in one of the wildest spots on the mountains, a seemingly endless field of ledges and boulders. All around were snow mountains and rocky peaks." Standing alone, Chapin had a moment to reflect on what he was beholding, and he carefully adjusted the glass of his camera on those rare creatures. While so doing, the ram stood on his hind legs and struck out with his forefeet as if inviting combat. Then, as they trotted away, our leader crawled up and said "Take them quick." But lo! What did those sheep do but stop, turn around, and walk deliberately toward the camera until they were within a hundred feet. Then trembling, Chapin photographed them—the two ewes and the ram with horns carried grandly, amongst the

rocks of their native haunt. This held the place of honor among Chapin's many Rocky Mountain photographs.

After the adventure with the bighorns, the explorers left the boulder field and climbed to the summit of Flattop Mountain. It was so smooth they could almost gallop their horses over its pebbly surface. Reaching the west end of the mountain, they looked down into Middle Park and Grand Lake; but the most impressive sight was the mass of red granite, Hallett Peak, soaring into the blue sky in solitary grandeur. Without much difficulty, they were soon on its summit and could trace from there the source of the river winding through the deep valley on its way towards the Colorado River and the Pacific Ocean; while, on the northeast, they could follow the torrents that run into the Platte and find their way to the Gulf of Mexico. But, grand as were these panoramic views, of still greater interest was the snow field that lay between these two mountains. In its sweep down the gully, it had much the appearance of a glacier. The lake which they called Black Lake, the great terminal moraine, plus the medial moraine, gave evidence of glacial motion. Chapin's tireless spirit would not rest until he had examined this. He must go and set stakes and take measurements to find out whether there might be some motion in such a large body of snow. He made a number of trips for this purpose, but the results were unsatisfactory.

Rowe Glacier

Chapin had started from Rowe Glacier toward camp for another supply of plates for his camera when he heard his companion calling. "A bear, a bear, come here quick." Chapin ran back and saw an immense grizzly standing on a rock two hundred feet away. "I took his picture," said Chapin, "as quickly as possible. This was probably the first time old Ephraim had ever had his picture taken in his own haunts, and if he could only have known what was required of him, he might just

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WILD WATERS

By WALLACE G. SCHWASS, member

National Parks Association

ALL OVER the United States, campers, canoeists and outdoors enthusiasts in general are concerned about the future of wild waters. In no place have they been more concerned than in Wisconsin, where something was done about it.

Here they conducted a survey of Wisconsin waters and discovered, to their amaze-

ment, that out of an original 10,000 miles of free-flowing streams and rivers, only 700 miles remained! An overwhelming 9300 miles had been strait-jacketed by 1200 dams. Some rivers were blocked by so many concrete structures that they had been converted into series of reservoirs, which made them look like chains of sausages. Nor

The Brule River.

Photographs by Wisconsin Conservation Department





The Flambeau River.

were the defenders of nature mis-led by the dignified title of "lake" applied to several of the reservoirs. They realized that these artificial pools were usually subject to wide fluctuations of water levels, with the result that they often became biological deserts. No muskrat or beaver would build its home in a spot that tomorrow might become a mud flat. Fish often were spectacularly abundant the first few years after reservoir establishment, only to die out later. Tourists often avoided such areas because of their ugly shore lines, and trout fishermen frequently seek other waters or go to Canada, if they can afford the journey.

Both public and private agencies were so busy taming Wisconsin's streams and rivers that many people began to wonder

how seriously wildlife, scenery, and Wisconsin's important tourist trade were being affected. Add to this the problems of pollution, summer homes, and watersheds altered by cutting of forests and poor farming habits, and there seemed little hope even of saving segments of primitive waters.

But the situation was not all darkness. Aldo Leopold and others noted the trend some years ago, and attempted to save parts of two Wisconsin rivers, the Flambeau and the Brule. The Flambeau already had ten dams on it, but thirty-nine miles remained free. It is along these shorelines and some additional ones that the state established an 88,000 acre Flambeau River State Forest to protect land along each side of the river for over fifty miles. After the forest was established, it was zoned. A

depth of one quarter mile of woodlands bordering each side of the river was not to be cut, so that in the years ahead, this famous canoe water might be restored to something like its original splendor. Many canoeing parties ride this stream; every year the number increases because there are more people, more leisure and more money. On each bank, outside the areas zoned to preserve the wild woodlands of the river, there is a quarter mile buffer zone, which may be harvested on a sustained yield basis, with no permanent installations or permanent logging roads. In this manner, Wisconsin already has established a pattern for saving part of a once

wild river. As time goes on, and unregulated waters become scarcer, this stretch will become more valuable. It may even become what might be termed a museum piece.

Wisconsin also has attempted to keep the Brule River intact by buttressing it with another state forest, for this is the only free-flowing river of any size remaining in the state. The bordering strips of forest are the closest thing resembling wilderness that Wisconsin has remaining today—small remnants of its once extensive wilderness.

As a result of the survey of waters, the Wisconsin Conservation Commission sought to sponsor a bill in the state legis-

The Namekagon River.



lature to protect from dams free-flowing sections of only thirty-five trout and white water streams. This failed of passage because the public was not well enough acquainted with the problem and its possible solution, nor did all conservationists rally behind the measure. Today, the state is attempting to solve the problem through an alternative plan—the purchase of key tracts along the shores of 700 miles of white waters and trout streams. Good campsites, springs, portages, headlands and landing points are being purchased. This, of course, does not prohibit construction of dams, summer homes, taverns, or prevent water pollution on these rivers. Not until the Wisconsin public is thoroughly informed and aroused can any far-reaching action be taken, and by then it may be too late.

Great encouragement has come from an unexpected source. Recently, the United States Court of Appeals, in St. Louis, held that a conservation commission could deny a permit to a private agency to build a dam on Wisconsin's Namekagon River, where recreational interests are predominant. Thus, twenty-two free-flowing miles of the Namekagon have been saved. Many have hailed this decision as indicative that the conscience of modern man is maturing!

What can be done about this situation

in your state? First, there must be an inventory to determine how many miles of free-flowing waters you originally had, how many remain, and which of these are worth preserving. This should be followed by a carefully considered plan of action. Is it possible to pass a law in your legislature prohibiting dams on certain stretches of these waters? Can zoned state forests gradually be acquired? Or will you have to be content with a drive to protect certain portages and campsites along your choicest waters? Are the citizens of your state aware of what is happening to their wild waters? Do they care? Is an educational campaign necessary? The lucky states will be those able to establish state forests, pass a law prohibiting dams on certain waters, and to purchase choice spots along other streams.

No state already is so shorn of free-flowing waters that nothing can be done. From Florida's St. John's and Suwanee rivers to Oregon's Rogue and from Maine's Allagash to California's Russian, there still are a few wild waters worthy of the name. Whether or not we shall have them ten or twenty years from now will depend on you and your organizations. If America desires to save a few wild waters, then they will remain; if apathy rules they will disappear.

DAVID R. BROWER RECEIVES NPA AWARD

Executive Secretary Fred M. Packard presented the National Parks Association Award for distinguished services on behalf of the national parks and monuments of the United States to Mr. David R. Brower, Executive Director of The Sierra Club, at the banquet of the Conference on Northwest Wilderness, held by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at Portland, Oregon, on April 7 and 8. Mr. Packard described the brilliant contributions Mr. Brower has made to the defense of Dinosaur National Monument. He said that Mr. Brower's masterly analysis of the facts involved in the proposal to build Echo Park dam, and his courage in challenging official errors before the congressional committees, were vital to the final victory. The idea of river trips for visitors, to demonstrate the value of the monument, was conceived by Mr. Brower, and he has conducted them with the same expert technique that characterizes the club's high sierra wilderness trips. For many years, Mr. Brower has led The Sierra Club in its defense of national parks and wilderness throughout the country. As scholar and editor, he has inspired thousands of young Americans to appreciate the outdoors. He is among his country's truly great conservationists.

NORTHERN YELLOWSTONE HERD REDUCED

Because the winter range of the northern Yellowstone elk herd has been almost ruined by a great overabundance of elk grazing on it, the Park Service this winter reluctantly was obliged to reduce the herd. The size of the herd was estimated last fall at almost 12,000 animals. Range studies revealed that the winter range could support only 5000 elk and still recover from past overgrazing. This presented a problem of removing approximately 7000 animals. Public hunting north of the park, in Montana, has annually removed a small part of the excess of the herd. This winter hunters harvested 3900 elk north of the park. In addition, the park staff removed 1990 by direct control in the park, the carcasses going to other agencies of the federal government for human consumption. The park staff also live-shipped 583 elk to stock ranges in Montana and other states, and for exhibit purposes. Further shipments of live elk will be made in late February and early March. The total reduction by hunter harvest, direct control, and live shipment amounts to 6473 elk. Normal winter losses before the spring of 1956 will account for an additional 300 elk, or close to the objective of a reduction of 7000 animals.

The overabundance of elk on the ranges of Yellowstone has been a problem for many years. The current reduction of the herd constitutes a remarkable achievement, and the Park Service deserves congratulations for it.

SHRINE OF THE AGES

(Continued from page 52)

for any number of urban facilities, if provided. If a church is admitted, why not an opera house, a movie theatre along the rim, a public dance hall, a roller coaster or a race track? These are all concomitants of community living, and we need them. None of them is necessary or appropriate in a primeval park. If we open the door for one which does not pass the acid test of necessity, we may expect others to follow.

Visitors stay at Grand Canyon on the average about three days. They come in automobiles. For those who feel the need for a church service on Sunday, their trip can be so planned as to visit the park during the week, and be in a town or city over the week end. A suggestion to the Shrine Corporation would be to build their magnificent edifice a few miles south along the highway, just outside the park boundary—a few minutes drive from El Tovar Hotel. Religious needs could thus be met, while the park would remain unimpaired. These, and similar solutions of the problem, will serve to show how far from being a real necessity the shrine is, as now planned.

We may confidently assume that the men

responsible for promoting the shrine project are sincere in the conviction that they will improve the park and provide a public benefit. These were also the sincere beliefs of the men who so long and so fervently strove to place dams in Dinosaur National Monument. In addition to the economic good which they foresaw, the dams and reservoirs would, they said, "improve" the monument scenically, increase its accessibility, its use by the public, its benefits to the whole country. But the dams would be an invasion, and whether of advantage to Utah or not, would certainly alter the monument. To a lesser degree the shrine would alter Grand Canyon—and impair the original scene, to preserve which the park was set aside and reserved. In both cases a principle would be weakened or broken, and precedents established, which in the long run might well destroy that very precious, very fragile thing we attempted to preserve.

One of my devout Christian friends has offered this prayer as we debate this issue:—"Oh Lord, grant us understanding and appreciation of Thy works, with the wisdom and strength to keep our parks as Thou hast made them."

WILDERNESS MUSIC

(Continued from page 64)

day's work done and nothing to do but listen and dream. And then in the recesses of my mind the real calling began, as it had a thousand times in the past, the faintest hint of an echo from over the hills, answered before it died by a closer call, and that in turn by another, until the calling of the loons from all the lakes around blended in a continuous symphony.

There were other times that also came back to me, times when the clouds were dark and the waves rolling high, when the calling reached a pitch of madness that told of coming storm; mornings when the sun was bright, and happy laughter came from the open water; nights when one lone call seemed to embody all the misery and tragedy in the world. I knew, as I stood there waiting, that once a man has known that wild and eery calling and lost himself in its beauty, should he ever hear a hint of it again, no matter where he happened to be, he would have a vision of the distance and freedom of the north.

One day in the south of England, I was walking through a great beech wood on an old estate near Shrivenham. There was a little brook flowing through the woods, and its gurgle, as it ran through a rocky dell, seemed to accentuate the sense of age of those magnificent trees. I was far from home, as far away from the wilderness of the north as I had ever been. Those great trees were comforting to me even though I knew that just beyond them was open countryside.

Then suddenly I heard a sound that changed everything: a soft nasal twang from high in the branches, the call of a nuthatch. Instantly that beech grove was transformed into a stand of tall, stately pines; the brown beech leaves on the ground became a smooth carpet of golden needles and beyond this cared-for forest were rugged ridges and deep, timbered valleys, roaring rivers and placid lakes, with a smell of resin and duff in the sun.

The call of the nuthatch had done all that, had given me a vision of the wilderness as vivid as though for the moment I had actually been there.

How satisfying to me are the sounds of a bog at night! I like to paddle into a swampy bay in the lake country and just sit there and listen to the slow sloshing-around of moose and deer, the sharp pistol crack of a beaver tail slapping the water, the guttural, resonant pumping of a bittern. But the real music of a bog is the frog chorus. If they are in full swing when you approach, they stop by sections as though part of the orchestra was determined to carry on in spite of the faintheartedness of the rest. One must sit quietly for some time before they regain their courage. At first there are individual piping notes, a few scattered guttural croaks, then a confused medley as though the instruments were being tuned. Finally, in a far corner, a whole section swings into tremulous music, hesitant at the start, but gradually gathering momentum and volume. Soon a closer group begins, and then they all join in until there is again a sustained and grand crescendo of sound.

This is a primeval chorus, the sort of wilderness music that reigned over the earth millions of years ago. That sound floated across the pools of the carboniferous era. You can still hear it in the Everglades: the throaty rasping roar of the alligators, the frightened calls and screams of innumerable birds. One of the most ancient sounds on earth, it is a continuation of music from the past and, no matter where I listen to a bog at night, strange feelings stir within me.

One night in the south of Germany, I was walking along the River Main at Frankfurt. It was spring and sunset. Behind me were the stark ruins of the city, the silhouettes of broken walls and towers, the horrible destruction of the bombing. Across the river was a little village connected with the city by the broken span of a great bridge. In the river were the

rusting hulls of barges and sunken boats. The river gurgled softly around them and the twisted girders of the blown up span. It was a scene of desolation and sadness.

Then I was conscious of a sound that was not of the war, the hurrying whisper of wings overhead. I turned, and there against the rosy sky was a flock of mallards. I had forgotten that the river was a flyway, that there were still such delightful things as the sound of wings at dusk, rice beds yellowing in the fall, and the soft sound of quacking all through the night. A lone flock of mallards gave all that to me, awoke

a thousand memories as wilderness music always does.

There are many types of music, each one different from the rest: a pack of coyotes and the wild, beautiful sound of them as they tune up under the moon; the song of a white-throated sparrow, its one clear note so closely associated with trout streams that, whenever I hear one, I see a sunset-tinted pool and feel the water around my boots. The groaning and cracking of forming ice on the lakes, the swish of skis or snowshoes in dry snow—wilderness music, all of it, music for Indians and for those who have ears to hear.

LOGGING IN LITTLE MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

ON January 19, your Executive secretary Fred M. Packard went to Guntersville, Alabama, to investigate reports of destructive logging being carried on in Little Mountain State Park and the vigorous protests made by the Guntersville Junior Chamber of Commerce about the activity.

In 1947, the Tennessee Valley Authority donated 3740 acres of forest land on the east side of Guntersville Reservoir to the state for park purposes. The park includes a number of beautiful ridges and untouched tributary streams. It resembles parts of the Adirondacks, and is a superb wild region.

When the present state administration took office, Governor Folsom and Conservation Commissioner Drinkard approved a contract with the Davis Lumber Company (whose president is a member of the Alabama legislature) to log part of the park, to provide \$56,000 for development. Logging started in September, 1955.

Late in December, the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Guntersville, led especially by Mr. Claude Herbert Smith, publicly protested the cutting and the manner in which it was being done. The press of Alabama quickly picked up the

issue, and other state organizations, such as the Alabama Chapter of the Nature Conservancy and the Izaak Walton League, investigated and joined the protest. TVA officials were perturbed by the reports that the donated land was being misused, and sent legal and other representatives to investigate.

Within a month, the question became one of the principal public controversies in the state. The question was whether any cutting should be done at all, rather than the nature of the operation. The interest of TVA and some members of the Senate Conservation Committee was in whether the terms of the deed of gift and cutting contract had been violated. Because of the generalized wording of the deed, there was the legal question as to whether it had been violated, but the intent of the gift certainly had. There was no question but that the cutting contract had been disregarded in several particulars.

Mr. Packard twice inspected the places where cutting had occurred. Stumps remained standing shoulder high; many trees less than twelve inches had been cut, and hundreds of small trees had been broken and splintered by the felling. Many large hardwoods had been taken out. At Henry

Point, one of the most picturesque spots on the lake, every large tree had been cut to the shoreline. Tangles of down treetops and slash littered every cutting area, creating exceptional fire hazard. Piles of sawdust and boards marked every place the portable sawmill had been. It was a conspicuous example of "cut out and get out."

Logging roads had been bulldozed in every direction, with no thought for future park use. Some of them ran uphill, and erosion already was evident. Pits had been dug to facilitate loading of trucks.

Impressed by the evidence of destruction, and in response to public demand, the Senate Conservation Committee held a hearing at Guntersville on January 25. Commissioner Drinkard presented a letter announcing that his Department and the contractor had agreed to stop the cutting permanently. He promised protection would be taken against erosion, slash would be removed, loading pits filled, stumps would be cut off, and denuded areas would be replanted. He admitted the cutting had been a mistake, and he acknowledged public opinion had led to its cessation. One of the TVA officials expressed approval of this corrective action.

Mr. Packard testified for the National Parks Association, the Wilderness Society and The Nature Conservancy, stressing the desirability of changing the state law that now permits cutting in state parks and the need to study state park laws to be sure they were sound. He pointed out that only two states (the other is Mississippi) have a general cutting law, and read the criteria for the development of state parks recently

formulated by the National Conference on State Parks. In response to a question about how much should be appropriated to develop the park, he noted that development should be done on a long range plan, and that overdevelopment should be avoided.

The cutting contract was cancelled, and the sawmills are being dismantled. Several bills have been introduced into the Alabama Senate to prevent such cutting in any state park, to set up criteria for state park administration, and to appropriate funds for development of Little Mountain State Park.

The most significant aspect of the controversy was that it was a local movement. It was started by one group of practical idealists, the Guntersville Junior Chamber of Commerce, whose sole objective was the welfare of their state. Soon other local organizations joined the protest, and in a few weeks the press, state civic organizations and public officials were aroused, and conclusive corrective action resulted.

Usually, the first impetus to arouse public opinion comes from some national group, and the local people gradually build up interest. In this case, Mr. Herbert Smith, his wife, and the other Junior Chamber of Commerce people, became vigorously concerned and built a ground movement in an amazingly short time that ended the undesirable operation; the national organizations served in an advisory and supporting capacity. This is the way such problems should be solved. This occurrence is encouraging evidence of the growth of public awareness of nature protection and conservation at the grassroots level.

In March, the Nature Conservancy announced plans to save the 100-acre Battle Creek Cypress Swamp, near Prince Frederick in southern Maryland, forty miles southeast of Washington, D. C. Purchase options already have been secured, and the purchase price is \$10,000. The Conservancy is asking for contributions in any amounts from interested people everywhere. When the area has been acquired, it will be established as a forest preserve. "Our generation has the responsibility," says George B. Fell, executive director of Nature Conservancy, "for saving a few samples of each of the natural communities that gave the North American continent its unique splendor." Send your contribution to Nature Conservancy, 4200 22nd Street, N. E., Washington 18, D. C.

The Mount Greylock Grab

By CLAY PERRY, affiliated with
The American Broadcasting Company

THE old adage that "the watched pot never boils" is one which conservationists in Massachusetts hope will prove true in the case of the attempt by private interests to grab part of Massachusetts' highest mountain, Mount Greylock, and turn it into a privately owned and operated tourist attraction by means of an aerial tramway.

The Adams Board of Trade has managed to enlist powerful interests and legislative support for a Mount Greylock Tramway Authority, which proposes to float a bond issue of \$2,000,000 to build a tramway to the summit, 3494 feet above sea level.

After three years of agitation, not a bond has been offered or sold, because the Tramway Authority has been unable to secure state guarantee of the bonds, or itself to guarantee that the project would pay. The pot has simmered, but has not come to a boil. Many conservation organizations, wildlife lovers and individuals from Berkshire to Cape Cod have boiled over and, spearheaded by the Mount Greylock Protective Association, are fighting to prevent consummation of the grab.

The original bill establishing the Tramway Authority gave so many radical "rights" that public clamor arose against it,

An airplane view of the summit of Mount Greylock, 3494 feet above sea level, highest point in Massachusetts.

Fowler-Heaton



in 1954, the opposition having developed to a point where a revision or amendment to the act was hastily made to limit the Authority's powers. State Senator Silvio O. Conte, of Pittsfield, who introduced the bill in the last days of the session of the 1954 legislature, filed amendments that were adopted, making the whole enabling act an "emergency" act "necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety and convenience." This has proven ironic, since nothing more has occurred to "improve public health, safety and convenience."

But the existence of the Authority and the persistence of its members and proponents continues to be a threat to the preservation of the Mount Greylock Reservation as a free public recreation area. The Authority now is authorized to lease public domain land of its choice, subject to approval of the Mount Greylock Commission, and to operate not only a tramway, but amusement devices in the very shadow of the 100-foot granite memorial tower that stands on the summit. This tower was erected to the Massachusetts soldiers and sailors and other veterans of wars, and has been a cynosure of all eyes lifted to Greylock, its great beacon blazing at night like a star. It is the area surrounding this memorial that the Tramway Authority plans to take over and, if the Authority's survey estimating an annual visit of some 360,000 persons swarming into the area, all by Tramway, at \$1.50 a head, is anywhere near correct, there would be established a veritable mountaintop Coney Island. It would rob the mountain of its dignity, nature lovers of their privileges and, by a measure in the act, would limit the Greylock Commission from developing the existing motor roads to and over the top, by which 40,000 or 50,000 persons annually travel.

During an administration of twenty years, deplorable and destructive encroachments have been made on Greylock. Worst of all has been the clear cutting of the last

stand of spruce left in Berkshire County, a job done by a private contractor, with so little supervision, that it ruined part of the Greylock wilderness area. It was this that, in 1948, prompted organization of the Mount Greylock Protective Association.

It is obvious that, when and if a deal is made between the Tramway Authority and the Greylock Commission, there will be no difficulty in the Authority's obtaining such leases as it wants. But, and it is a big *but*, the obstacle to construction of the proposed tramway is the lack of an access road to the site from which aerial ascent would be made. This obstacle is the principal one that has prevented the public purchase of bonds to finance the tramway. In fact, no bonds have been offered for sale, because private bond houses are not interested in trying to sell them.

In its latest effort to remove this obstacle, the town of Adams, at the behest of the Tramway Authority, requested the State Department of Public Works for a \$125,000 appropriation for the development of roads to the base site of the proposed tramway. But this, too, was blocked by public opposition to such spending of the taxpayers' money for a private project. The large sum has been declared "out of line" by the Public Works Department.

Furthermore, it would be necessary for the Authority to acquire private property at the base of the mountain for establishment of its base tower and large parking areas. Owners of the property are opposed to the project.

The proposed half-mile ascent by aerial car as against six or seven miles by motor-road is proving a long way around. The battle is not yet won by either side, but it may well be that the conservationists will win.

Nature has a way of protecting itself. In 1935, a ski run proudly named Thunderbolt Ski Run was completed on the mountain. Here, in February, 1935, the first eastern downhill championship races were held. These and other official and unofficial

ski races drew large crowds, in some winters; but the Berkshire Hills area slowly began to be disappointing to skiers. As in other eastern areas, snowy winters became progressively milder, with less snow. Thunderbolt Trail was less and less used, and when the Tramway Authority figured on patronage from skiers, it was found that skiers could not be relied on as customers.

The change in weather conditions has finally been recognized as here to stay, and may have its effect in the outcome of the tramway controversy.

Conservationists are constantly battling a variety of attempted land grabs in the West, but in New England it has been assumed that "it can't happen here."

In what now looks like a clever diversion of public opposition to the Greylock grab, State Senator Silvio O. Conte—chairman of the Senate Committee on Conservation—has introduced another bill at Boston authorizing the Greylock Commission to acquire 1000 acres of cutover land on the

western fringes of the reservation, to be added to the reservation. This has been placed on the market by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, which has no further use for it. Many are suspicious of this proposal to enlarge the Greylock Reservation while at the same time the Tramway Authority, legislatively sponsored, and approved by Governor Herter, seeks commercial development of the greatest feature of Greylock, its beautiful summit with its memorial tower, its stone lodge, its roads and parking space.

Already there has been established on the summit a television tower and building, under lease at a nominal annual sum. The principal financial backer of the TV station is the Sprague Electric Company of North Adams, whose president heads the Tramway Authority. There was only feeble opposition to this, for there was nothing destructive or unsightly about it and it serves a large public with entertainment; but a tramway is quite another thing.

THE CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY

IN February, your Field Representative Devereux Butcher, accompanied by his wife, joined a group to visit the National Audubon Society's newly acquired Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, near Immokalee, in south Florida. The area, nine square miles, contains a stand of virgin cypress, the nesting ground of colonies of white and wood ibises, and the home of alligators, deer, raccoons, opossums and otters, egrets, herons, limpkins, wood ducks and swallow-tailed kites. Numerous orchids and other epiphytic plants, including the picturesque Spanish moss, ornament the trees. Lying deep within the forest are several small lakes—openings of breath-taking beauty ringed with almost tropical verdure. Preservation of the tract in its primeval condition is significant, because the big cypress throughout our southern states has now

nearly all fallen to the ax. Indeed, the Corkscrew Swamp is a museum piece.

While in Florida, your field representative visited Red Light Reef, in Lake Okechobee, the last nesting place of the Everglade kite. Three kites and one nest were seen. It is the opinion of your representative that a scientific study of the species should be made, to find out, among other things, whether the Florida population is ever replenished by birds from the West Indies. If not, the continued existence of this kite as a native of North America seems precarious. It is the further opinion of your representative that the estimated fifty pairs here is an exaggeration. He feels that Red Light Reef and all of the lake shore west and southwest of the reef should be placed in an inviolate sanctuary for the species, before it is too late.

Snow Peregrinations

THE ANSWER TO DOWNHILL SKIING

By PAUL A. HERBERT, Director

Division of Conservation, Michigan State College

Before the rash of ski resorts in national parks goes so far that their control and eventual elimination are beyond hope, we want to suggest again the solution to skiing in the national parks. Downhill skiing, with its mechanical lifts, is a non-conforming use of the parks, but exploring on skis is not only a fitting way to see the winter landscapes, but a form of wilderness enjoyment ideally suited to national parks. Although this has been pointed out time and again in our magazine, we believe that the following item, which elaborates the subject, deserves the widest attention. The author has kindly given permission to reprint it from his Conservation Bulletin.—Editor.

THERE is a form of winter recreation, now enjoyed by a few, that merits wider recognition. For want of a better name, it may be called "snow peregrinating." It combines to an unusual degree three objectives of all recreation: (1) healthy physical exertion; (2) mental relaxation; and, (3) enjoyment.

To engage in this recreation, find an area of wild land covered with snow and removed from any sign of human use. Travel to this area as far as a car or bus can take you. Then put on snowshoes or skis and strike out through the forest with the purpose of getting as far away from human activities and as close to nature as possible. The maximum benefits will usually be obtained by those who go alone. Couples, family groups, and those who are too timid to venture alone may travel together.

The snowy environment is exceptionally pleasant. There need be no fear of getting lost, as there is in summer. The way out is always guaranteed; just follow your tracks. Mosquitoes are not around to mar your excursion. These conditions, coupled with the calm and peace that prevail everywhere, provide utter relaxation.

Enjoyment will be derived from the beauty of the scenery and from making a photographic record of your trip. Satisfaction is also obtained by doing exactly what you please without considering others at the moment. Identifying and following the tracks of the occasional animal or bird may add both to your knowledge and pleasure. Then there is also an indefinable satisfaction in breaking trail in a blanket of snow on which there is no evidence of any other visit by man.

Many ways to create new enjoyable experiences are possible. The hardy may carry a knapsack containing a hot lunch or just a "spot of tea," made from melted snow. This is the season when the outdoor fire can be enjoyed to the utmost. The warmth is welcome; a hot drink logical, and the danger of starting a forest fire negligible. Most of us should carry ignition fuel, though all may accept the challenge to build a fire in a snow-covered forest with what nature provides and a match.

Those who pride themselves on having a sense of direction and woodsmanship, may prove just how good they are by setting a destination, or by finding their way

back to the starting point over a different route. Others may lay off a compass course of given direction and length on the way in and return to the starting point by yet another route. If you fail, there is no one, except possibly your best friend, to enjoy your discomfiture. This is a sport in the Scandinavian countries known as "coursing."

Snow peregrinating provides healthy physical exercise to an extent difficult to achieve in other sports. Contrary to the general opinion, anyone can walk on snowshoes without special training. Swinging along on snowshoes brings most muscles into play. The speed of travel, rest intervals, and the duration of the trip depend on individual capacity. As there may be no fixed goal, the peregrinator may stop and rest, or turn back whenever he wishes.

LETTERS

Park Architecture

Who is responsible for those outrageous barns being built in our national parks? I was shocked to see the one at Hurricane Ridge in Olympic National Park, marring the magnificent surroundings. The architecture should fit the majesty of the mountains. Everyone visiting the parks has remarked on the displeasure these buildings have given. Is not the Park Service conscious of this public reaction?

Mrs. Neil Haig
Seattle, Washington

I agree with you. Park architecture should be kept in tune with the traditional and not the modern functional trend. Set on a city block, the dining room at Skyland (See *Speaking of Park Architecture*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, January-March 1956) would make a good schoolhouse.

Paul Nighswonger
Alva, Oklahoma

Before looking at the captions or title of the article (*Speaking of Park Architecture*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, January-March 1956) I thought "what a nice looking building." The building is modern in feeling or

even Japanese. I think the proportions are excellent, the design beautiful and simple. The other picture is not attractive, but is it a fair shot?

Mrs. Agnes King
Carmel, California

Shrine of the Ages

We are against construction of a church on the rim of the Grand Canyon, because the canyon can stand as a monument to the Supreme Creator, and because we saw the plans for the church when we were at the canyon last spring and were aghast at the architectural drawings. We consider it a monstrosity, completely removed from our conception of what a church should look like. If it must be built, let them put it back in the village.

Charles A. Service, Jr.
Sarasota, Florida

Dinosaur

I am happy to learn the good news about Dinosaur; but the prospect of a dam in Glen Canyon fills me with sadness. Its many side canyons are gems of almost unearthly loveliness. Each is unique, a paramount attraction, from the fairy-like charm of Music Temple to the awesome grandeur of Rainbow Bridge.

Martha McCoy
Novato, California

Ski Lifts

I read about the danger of chair lifts and ski lifts in your parks. And now I see that in Rocky Mountain National Park will be established such an evil thing. We have experience in Bavaria: If there is only one chair lift or ski lift in one of your parks, a bad development will follow in other mountain parks. I think of Mount Rainier and Glacier especially. I hope you have success in preventing other parks from such acquisitions. They help destroy the parks and the real idea of nature conservation! There are mountains enough outside the parks, for people who want to use chair lifts and so on.

With the establishment of a chair lift began the dissolution of our beautiful nature reserve. The parliament was against my resistance and gave the permit.

Dr. Otto Kraus
Munich, Germany



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The Magazine

I enjoy the new format; the color photograph certainly adds greatly to what was already an attractive piece.

Robert E. O'Brien
Oak Park, Illinois

Allow me to congratulate you on the beautiful new cover to our NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. This is a very interesting number (January-March 1956) beautifully illustrated, and the articles are full of interest. Was particularly interested in *River Trail of John Wesley Powell* and Mr. Packard's article. The example of park architecture does not fill the bill according to my standards.

Paul Raymond
Petaluma, California

Just had to tell you what a beautiful job you did printing my *Salmon La Sac Country* (January-March 1956 issue). Why, the photos look better than the originals. The process seems to lend a soft, mysterious quality which helps capture the mood of the country. Obviously, whoever made the cuts was a craftsman with real feeling for his medium. The captions were perfect. Hardly even missed the material left out in your slight condensation. I am sure it is more readable to the average person than the original would have been.

John Warth
Seattle, Washington

I was pleased with the January-March number of the magazine, and it brought to mind so many problems and so much to be thankful for. I was impressed with the comments on Dinosaur National Monument, by Fred Packard. If we manage to save this precious bit of American outdoors, it will be through the efforts of all the Americans known as conservationists. Now, if we the American people succeed in keeping this place of beauty, I believe that Fred's comment that development should be kept to a minimum, would meet with the approval of those thousands who are fighting hard to save this place. Ideals and high-plane policies start and grow in the minds of people. If such a unit brings incidental business to nearby communities, so much the better.

Olaus J. Murie
Moose, Wyoming

THE SINGING WILDERNESS, by Sigurd F. Olson. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1956. Illustrated with pen drawings by Francis Lee Jacques. Map. 245 pages. Price \$4.

"The singing wilderness has to do with the calling of loons, with northern lights, and the great silence of land lying northwest of Lake Superior. It is concerned with the simple joys, the timelessness and perspective found in a way of life which is close to the past."

With this opening, Mr. Olson, our Association's president, writes with deep feeling and keen insight about his beloved Quetico-Superior country. Actually a series of essays, the chapters carry the reader through the four seasons of this primitive country, sharing the author's "life of indescribable beauty and delight." The book deals with the small as well as the great—cavortings of a mouse under the full moon, pine knots, a red squirrel's busyness. Here is the secret silence of a dense forest, the tragic disappearance of a serene pool, the coming of the snow.

The author plants a tiny scrub oak, and invokes all the strength and determination of the tree it will become. He spends Easter on the prairie and learns again the closeness between God and nature. He touches the strange stirrings of a man's soul as he gazes into a lonely campfire, and recreates the stillness without which there can be no knowing. *The Singing Wilderness* brings forth a revealing way of looking at the outdoors, and a deeper sense of its eternal values. Here each individual can find something to touch his spirit and delight his appreciation of the wilderness.

Few writers can paint so vivid or enthralling a picture of this wilderness lake country. The superb black-and-white illustrations add a final essence to a book with appeal for everyone who loves the outdoors, and one that should prove of special interest and importance to Association members.—J.R.P.



*Captures the grandeur
of nature and the magnificence
of our wilderness heritage*

THE SINGING WILDERNESS

by
SIGURD F. OLSON

The Singing Wilderness has to do with the calling of loons, northern lights, and the great silences of a land lying northwest of Lake Superior. It is concerned with the simple joys, the timelessness and perspective found in a way of life which is close to the past.

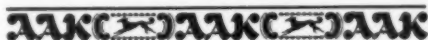
In it, Mr. Olson follows the seasons through the wilderness lake country of the Quetico-Superior area of northern Minnesota and adjoining Canada. Not content merely to describe, he probes for meanings that lead the reader to a more revealing way of looking at the out-of-doors and a deeper sense of its eternal values and that recall our bonds to nature and the satisfactions of a simpler way of living.

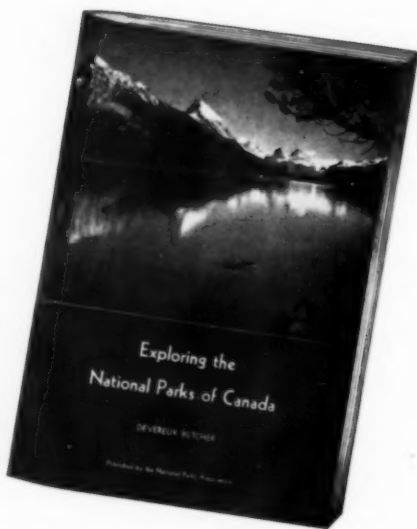
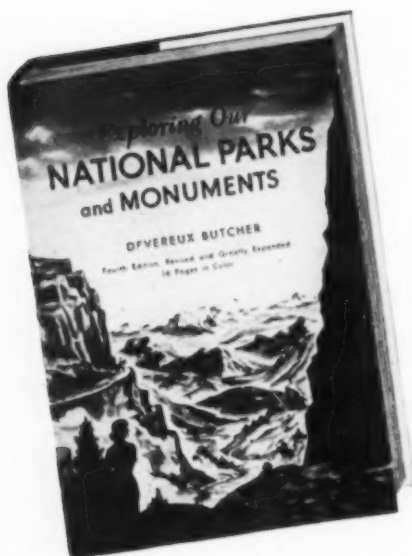
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MISSION 66

(Continued from page 62)

programs will increase from about \$21,500,000 in 1957, to approximately \$34,000,000 in 1966. It is planned that improvements and construction shall be done on a "package" basis, insofar as possible, rather than on the present patchwork procedure, for economy and to avoid undue disturbance.

At present, about 3500 Park Service personnel staff the parks and monuments and administrative offices. By 1966, it is expected 6250 will be needed. Most of these will be rangers, naturalists and seasonal men who will be in contact with visitors and will protect the parks. Their interpretive duties will be strengthened, and every effort will be made to give them the facilities with which to translate basic park concepts to the public—visitor centers, museums, roadside and trailside exhibits, publications, audio-visual aids, and so on. Worn out exhibits, installed many years ago, will be replaced. Greater stress will be given to research, especially of wildlife and its problems, and this activity will be coordinated with the work of other agencies and universities. Soil and moisture studies will be accelerated, to determine what can be done about eroded and abused lands in the parks.

An urgent need is for proper campgrounds. There are now 12,000 campsites in the system; in 1966, about 25,000 will be required. Some of the new ones will be built on adjacent lands outside park boundaries, in cooperation with the Forest Service and other agencies, using Mission 66 funds. In areas where special facilities for trailers are appropriate, it is planned that a concessioner will provide them. Wilderness camping is encouraged, but rising problems of back-country behavior, sanitation, trash disposal, and grazing by pack animals may require some regulation and modest facilities there.

Present administration buildings, ranger stations, equipment storage facilities, and other structures are seriously run-down

and must be rehabilitated, and some new ones built. Better employee housing is especially urgent. Rangers with several children live in one- or two-bedroom quarters or in tents, and some in tar-paper shacks. A thousand new family quarters must be provided, and about 400 units for seasonal personnel. It is planned to complete this part of the program in five years. For preservation of historical structures, especially prehistoric Indian ruins, \$1,000,000 a year also is requested.

It is encouraging to find that road construction plans are moderate, geared to actual needs. The bulk of the construction funds will be devoted to completion or near completion of four authorized parkways—the Blue Ridge, Foothills, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial parkways, all in the East—totaling \$155,000,000. Within the parks and monuments, about ninety percent of the funds will be spent for realignment of 2000 miles of existing roads to bring them up to a reasonable standard for safety and pleasure (but not for high-speed driving); some 300 miles of new roads will be built during the next ten years. The Park Service now maintains approximately 8100 miles of trails. The program contemplates 1500 miles of trail improvement and construction.

The federal government does not provide such visitor facilities as lodging, food, gasoline and general commodities, but assigns that responsibility to concessioners under contract. One far-reaching conclusion of Mission 66 is that preservation and the need for the fullest use of some national parks and monuments can best be advanced by the development of overnight accommodations outside their boundaries. Some areas are essentially day-use areas, and the construction of hotels, and other lodging facilities within their limited boundaries are neither required for the convenience of visitors, nor appropriate to the realization of the esthetic, recreational, and patriotic values for which these areas were established.

(Continued on page 95)

CHAPIN

(Continued from page 74)

as well have *sat* for it. He was of tremendous size and must have weighed a thousand pounds." Fortunately for Chapin and his companion, the bear decided to move off and was soon out of sight.

It seems almost coincidental that Chapin's first view of Rowe Glacier was connected with a bear, for were it not for bears, the glorious sight might not have been known for many years. It all happened during the great grasshopper plague, when thousands of these insects flew from Utah to Colorado. Myriads of them fell on the snow fields on their way, and bears went up to feed on them. Hunters went to shoot the bears and, on one of his expeditions, Israel Rowe discovered what he called the "largest snow field in the Rockies." He took two other hunters to see it and, soon after, he died; but before his death he told Hallett about it. Hallett visited the snow field alone and nearly lost his life under circumstances that led him to wonder whether the "snow field" might be a glacier. He was climbing on it, when suddenly he broke through a hidden crevasse. Fortunately, the ice was firm at the rim on both sides, so that he was able to hold on by his elbows and managed to lift himself out. Chapin, after hearing Hallett's story, was eager to see the snow field and determine its true nature. This expedition, led by Hallett, required parts of three days, and having camped near tree line the first night, it was early in the morning of the second day that the upper snows of the glacier came in sight and were outlined by the cliffs of the mountain. A tramp of two hours brought them to the top of a rocky ridge that hid three-quarters of the snow field. Here, like a picture, the whole scene was revealed. At their feet was a lake whose blue waters were dotted with blocks of ice and snow, and the long line of the lower edge of the glacier curled over the water in beautiful combings, while

the entire mass swept upward a thousand feet to the top of the mountain. A spur of the main peak extending around to the northeast completed the frame of the picture. The snow area was covered with grooves and markings, and a large crevasse began near the south end and extended to the center.

After the episode with the bear, Chapin and Hallett roped themselves together for an examination of the big crevasse. They found it was fifteen feet wide and twenty to thirty feet deep, with icicles hanging from its rims. The danger of crossing a glacier is from hidden crevasses. Chapin, probing with his tripod, located many. Climbing the steep incline of the snow, they found the going more and more difficult; as the ice grew harder, they gave up the attempt to reach the summit by way of the glacier, and took to the rocky face of the mountain, which they found an easy climb. The west peak of the Mummy, now called Hague's Peak, 13,562 feet, is the second highest mountain in the park. Here is Chapin's description of the view from its summit: "Several thousand feet below us was a gem of a mountain park with a silver stream flowing through it for miles down to the Poudre. Encircling the whole were snow-clad mountains of the Rabbit Ears and Medicine Bow ranges and beyond was the Park Range filling the western horizon with its mountains piled upon mountains." It is worth noting that seventy years ago Chapin wrote "The day is far distant when throngs of tourists will stream up the gorge to see the largest ice field of Colorado." That "far distant" day is here, and thousands of tourists who visit Rocky Mountain National Park can see the wonderful glacier in a day under the guidance of splendidly trained park rangers.

Ypsilon Peak

"Ypsilon Peak." What a peculiar name for a mountain! A woman named that mountain. Being a Greek scholar, she chose Ypsilon, the Greek for our letter Y, because its ice-filled gullies formed the

shape of a Y. Interesting, too, is the fact that this woman was Frederick Chapin's wife. It was on one of those days when the Chapins were spending a quiet time in the Wind River Valley that their interest was aroused by a peak with a steep wall facing east. A large snow field lay at its base, and two glittering bands of ice that extended to the ridge formed a perfect Y. Mrs. Chapin exclaimed, "Its name shall be Ypsilon Peak."

But who shall tell about that wild, primeval country that surrounded Ypsilon Peak in the 1880's—that country of forests, lakes and bogs never before explored, where you might get chased by a bear or lost in a forest?

A bear episode was an actuality. It happened to a member of Chapin's party when the "Professor," being in advance of the others, was startled by two large cinnamon bears that rushed at him in tandem, growling. He shouted and whirled his shining canteen in the air with so much energy that one of the Bruins, when within only twenty feet, turned so suddenly that he almost knocked over his companion, and the two made off into the forest. Chapin and his companion got off the trail and, in the dusk of evening, found themselves

involved in the mysteries and miseries of a swamp. With glass plates and camera to carry, the going was doubly hard. At last they found themselves in camp with the other members of the party around a fire "having been upon a beautiful mountain, having met with adventures and no mishaps."

Said Rancher Ferguson on the day of Chapin's leaving, "I guess no man ever came into this park and has seen as much as you have seen." Chapin was not only a mountain climber but a writer. His books on the geology of the peaks around Estes Park and the cliff dwellers of southern Colorado have been sources of valuable information. Aside from local interest, Chapin's work has been recognized by mountain clubs in Switzerland, France and Italy. This article, it is hoped, may serve to bridge the gap between the far distant days of the settler and our day of roads and trails laid out by the National Park Service and its rangers, men who are dedicating their lives to national park protection.

Should the reader desire an "armchair climb," see Nesbit's illustrated pamphlet *Longs Peak, Its Story and a Climbing Guide*. Address Paul W. Nesbit, 711 Columbus Road, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

CONSERVATION CONFERENCES AT NEW ORLEANS

The annual meeting of the National Wildlife Federation and the Twenty-first North American Wildlife Conference were attended by more than a thousand conservationists who assembled at New Orleans, March 1 to 7. Companion meetings were held by many national conservation organizations during the period. The growth in viewpoint represented at these conferences is one of the most encouraging developments in the national conservation program. Originally, they dealt almost entirely with waterfowl problems, and vigorous were the controversies over hunting regulations. Through the years, the scope has broadened and prejudices lessened, until now the discussions and papers cover the whole realm of wise resource management, and the concepts expressed reveal the maturity of thought that has been achieved. One of the principal values of the conferences is the opportunity afforded people in this field from distant places to learn each others' work and problems; many far-reaching decisions are made in the lobbies and meeting rooms. The presence of so many civic leaders gathered to consider the welfare of our natural resources and the best ways to safeguard them is evidence of the vital importance of the conservation program to the nation.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

84th Congress to April 1, 1956

H. R. 412 (Chenoweth) **S. 300** (Millikin and Allott) To authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, Colorado. Reported favorably by the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.—This elaborate transmountain diversion project, as now planned, would do great damage to scenic and wildlife values.

H. R. 5299 (Engle) **S. 1604** (Jackson) To establish the Virgin Islands National Park. Reported favorably by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; before the Senate Committee.—The bill would provide for acceptance of 9450 acres on St. John Island from Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller as a gift to the nation.

H. R. 5306 (Metcalf) **H. R. 6732** (Ruess) **S. 2101** (Humphrey) To provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall not dispose of any national wildlife refuges, or parts thereof, without the prior approval of Congress. Hearings have been held by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—Your Association testified in support of this legislation and of proposed amendments to prohibit issuance of gas or oil leases on refuge lands, except in case of national emergency by Presidential executive order.

H. R. 8657 (Andresen) **H. R. 8785** (Blatnik) **S. 2967** (Thye and Humphrey) To authorize acquisition of 50,000 acres of private lands within the Superior Roadless Area, Minnesota, and to authorize \$2,500,000 for their purchase. Before the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.—Your Association strongly favors this legislation.

H. R. 8939 (Engle) **S. 3060** (Murray, Barrett, Neuberger, Goldwater, and Jackson) To implement the ten-year Mission 66 program of the National Park Service, and to authorize appropriations of \$48,000,000 annually.

H. R. 9122 (Aspinall) **H. R. 9123** (Dawson) To authorize the first phase of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project, without Echo Park dam and with amendments. Passed the House of Representatives, March 1. **S. 500**, which includes Echo Park dam, passed the Senate in the previous session of Congress. The conferees met to adjust differences, and S. 500, without Echo Park dam, has been sent to the White House for the President's signature. The bill undoubtedly will be signed and become law before this magazine comes off the press. (See page 58 of this issue.)

H. R. 9540 (Blatnik) **S. 890** (Martin and others) To extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. Hearings have been held by the House Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors and by the Senate Committee on Public Works.—The Water Pollution Control Act will expire June 30 unless this legislation is enacted. The Senate bill was weakened by crippling amendments; correction of the defects and strengthening of the original Act were the subject of testimony before the House Committee.

H. R. 9665 (Wickersham) **S. 3360** (Monroney and Kerr) To require transfer of 10,700 acres within the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge to the Department of the Army. Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Senate Committee on Armed Services.—Confronted with the refusal by the Secretary of the Interior to relinquish these lands on the grounds they are vital to wildlife protection and not needed for national defense, the Army is attempting to force the transfer by congressional action. The Association is strongly opposed to this legislation.

H. J. Res. 484 and several related resolutions **S. J. Res. 139** (signed by sixty-one Senators) To establish a National Conservation Memorial Commission to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Conference of Governors of 1908, called by Theodore Roosevelt, which recognized the growth of the conservation movement in the United States. Before the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary.

S. 2877 (Neuberger) To revoke the Federal Power Commission license for a hydroelectric project at Beaver Marsh on the Upper McKenzie River, Oregon. Hearings have been held by the Senate Committee on Public Works.—Strong support has developed for this bill, since the proposed dam would ruin one of the finest rivers in the Northwest to produce insignificant amounts of power for the city of Eugene, which is already served by other sources.

S. 3106 (Bennett) Proposes to combine Zion National Monument with Zion National Park, Utah, as a single national park. Before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Other bills of interest to the National Parks Association were reported in the 1955 issues of *National Parks Magazine*.

Military Land Withdrawals. The Association testified in defense of national parks and wildlife refuges at hearings held by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 16, to consider increasing attempts by the military departments to obtain jurisdiction over such lands for gunnery and bombing ranges, poison gas testing grounds, and other similar purposes. It is expected legislation will be introduced to restore congressional control over withdrawals of federal lands for special purposes.

MISSION 66

(Continued from page 91)

Part of Mission 66 is an appraisal of the need for a well-rounded system of nationally important areas to comprise the national park and monument system. It proposes that qualified areas be acquired soon, if necessary at federal expense, lest further delay result in their permanent loss. Some types are wholly unrepresented or inadequately represented in the system, and increased public use may require additional areas of certain kinds. At the same time, the plan is not directed at wholesale expansion of the system, but toward inclusion or retention in it only of those areas that are of national, rather than local, significance. Some substandard areas might be transferred to other jurisdiction. Expansion of state park systems is encouraged. The Park Service is required by law to cooperate in state park planning activities, and is eager to see this program accelerated, partly because state and local facilities will take some of the pressure off the national parks.

In summary, Mission 66 is a landmark in sound park planning. The concepts and

principles on which it is based are wise, founded on years of experience. It is not an extravagant program, but a sensible one based on reality.

The published report, of course, deals with the overall objectives and methods of realizing them. The test will come as funds are applied in the respective parks and monuments, when details become evident. The foundation of this report is the series of exhaustive analyses and recommendations of the superintendents and their staffs in the field. These have been reviewed by the regional offices and by the director's office; some of the proposals were approved, others rejected. Cost prohibits publishing the reports from each park and monument, but they can be studied locally, and any approved proposals will be incorporated into the master plans, which are open to public scrutiny.

The National Park Service has the best wishes of all its friends in its hope of carrying out Mission 66. These same friends will be interested to watch the results as they unfold in the field, and to stand ready with advice when problems arise, as they are sure to do.

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The Colorado Mountain Club
The Mountaineers
The Nature Conservancy
The Wilderness Society

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

Few people realize that ever since the first national parks and monuments were established, various commercial interests have been trying to invade them for personal gain. Lumber companies, hydroelectric and irrigation interests, mining groups and livestock raisers are among these, and some local communities seek to turn the parks into amusement resorts to attract crowds.

The national parks and monuments are not intended for such purposes. They are established as inviolate nature sanctuaries to preserve permanently outstanding examples of the once primeval continent, with no marring of landscapes except for reasonable access by road and trail, and facilities for visitor comfort. Attempts to force Congress and the National Park Service to ignore the national policy governing these sanctuaries are ceaseless and on the increase. People learning about this tendency are shocked, and ask that it be stopped. The Association, since its founding in 1919, has worked to create an ever-growing informed public on this matter in defense of the parks.

The Board of Trustees urges you to help protect this magnificent national heritage by joining forces with the Association now. As a member, you will be kept informed, through NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, on current threats and other park matters, so that you may take action when necessary.

Dues are \$3 annual, \$5 supporting, \$25 contributing, \$100 life with no further dues, and \$1000 patron with no further dues. Bequests, too, are needed to help carry on this park protection work. School and library subscriptions are \$2 a year. Dues, contributions and bequests are deductible from your federal taxable income. Send your check today, or write for further information, to the National Parks Association, 2144 P Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

